

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
17 April 2003 (17.04.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/030854 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61K 7/32**
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/31370
(22) International Filing Date: 2 October 2002 (02.10.2002)
(25) Filing Language: English
(26) Publication Language: English
(30) Priority Data:
09/971,978 5 October 2001 (05.10.2001) US
(71) Applicant: **COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY**
[US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US).

CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for all designations
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii)) for all designations

Published:

- with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(72) Inventors: **CHOPRA, Suman**; 505 Major Road, Dayton, NJ 08810 (US). **MATTAI, Jairajh**; 280 River Road, Apt. 21B, Piscataway, NJ 08854 (US). **FEI, Lin**; 91 Stillwell Road, Kendall Park, NJ 08824 (US). **GUENIN, Eric**; 14 Arvida Drive, Pennington, NJ 08534 (US).
(74) Agent: **MIANO, Rosemary, M.**; Colgate-Palmolive Company, 909 River Road, P.O. Box 1343, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 (US).
(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,

(54) Title: UNDERARM GEL PRODUCTS WITH SUPERABSORBENT POLYMER COMPONENT

(57) Abstract: A gelled stick or soft gel composition for reducing underarm wetness comprising: (a) 0.01-20 weight % selected from the group consisting of starch graft homopolymers and copolymers of poly(2-propenamide-co-2-propenoic acid) sodium salt; (b) 10-88 weight % of a volatile silicone; (c) a gelling agent selected from (i) a group consisting of 5-20 weight % siliconized polyamide if a gelled stick is formed; and (ii) 0-5 weight % of a siliconized polyamide and 0-5% of a silicone elastomer if a soft gel is formed; (d) 0.05-85 weight % of water or a water soluble organic solvent; (e) for products which are not sticks, 0.05-5 weight % of a surfactant with a HLB value in the range of 3-13; (f) 0-10 weight % of an antiperspirant active or an effective amount of a deodorizing agent which is not an antiperspirant active; (g) 0-20 weight % of a nonvolatile silicone; and (h) 0-20 weight % of an emollient.

WO 03/030854 A1

UNDERARM GEL PRODUCTS WITH SUPERABSORBENT POLYMER COMPONENT

5 **Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to gel products that are useful to reduce underarm wetness. Optionally they can include antiperspirant and/or deodorant agents, but are particularly advantageous in providing deodorants that have reduced wetness without the use of an antiperspirant active. Reference is made to a case filed on the same day as
10 this case and referenced as Attorney Docket Number IR 6754-00.

Background of the Invention

A variety of technologies have attempted to use superabsorbent polymers of various types in a wide variety of applications. These technologies include the
15 construction of diaper products for children and adults, and the use of superabsorbent polymers to clean up liquid spills. The problems associated with the use of such polymers in personal care applications include a wet and sticky feel and skin irritation. Additionally, it has been difficult to find a way of applying such products in the underarm area in a way that results in an aesthetically acceptable product form. It has
20 now been found that selected water lock superabsorbent polymers in certain formulations both with and without antiperspirant or deodorant agents may be used to create superior anti-wetness products.

It is also desirable to have the ability to reduce wetness using a deodorant product. While some deodorants contain lesser amounts of antiperspirant actives, there
25 is a segment of the population that prefers to use deodorants that do not contain antiperspirant actives. It would be advantageous to provide a product that reduces wetness without the use of antiperspirant actives.

Brief Summary of the Invention

30 The invention comprises an underarm product suitable for use to reduce wetness under the arm. It may be viewed as providing some deodorancy effect. Optionally, a portion of an antiperspirant active may be included to provide an antiperspirant/deodorant. This underarm product may be a gelled stick or a soft gel which comprises a water lock superabsorbent polymer selected from the group
35 consisting of starch graft homopolymers and copolymers of poly(2-propenamide-co-2-propenoic acid) sodium salt. While these homopolymers and copolymers may be used in a variety of particle sizes, it is generally believed that the smaller sizes are preferred

(for example, having 95% of the particles able to go through a 60 mesh screen (comparable to a size of 250 microns)). The formulations of the invention may be made as antiperspirants and/or deodorants. In the case of antiperspirants, the products give an extra measure of protection against wetness. In the case of deodorants, the products may be made with low levels of antiperspirant active or with other agents which provide a deodorizing effect but which are not antiperspirant salts.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Products formulated according to the invention comprise gelled sticks or soft gels comprising:

(a) 0.01-20 weight % (particularly 0.1-10 % and more particularly 0.5-5%) of a water lock superabsorbent polymer selected from the group consisting of starch graft homopolymers and copolymers of poly(2-propenamide-co-2-propenoic acid) sodium salt;

(b) 10-88 weight % of a volatile silicone having a flash point of 100 degrees C or less (particularly a D4-D6 cyclomethicone; and especially a D5 or D6 cyclomethicone or a combination of D5 and D6 cyclomethicones);

(c) a gelling agent selected from (i) the group consisting of 5-20 weight % siliconized polyamide (especially of the type described below) if a gelled stick is desired; and (ii) 0-5 weight % of a siliconized polyamide and 0-5% of a silicone elastomer if a soft gel is desired;

(d) 0.05-85 weight % (particularly 10-85 % and, more particularly, 20-75%) of water or a water soluble organic solvent (for example, ethanol, glycerol formal (a mixture of 5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxane and 4-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxolane, also known as methylidino-glycerol), propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, and polyethylene glycol);

(e) for products which are not sticks, 0.05-5 weight % (particularly 0.5-5% and, more particularly, 0.5-3) of a surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance ("HLB value") in the range of 3-13 (for example, from 0.5-50 weight % (particularly 1-30%) of a silicone copolyol which is 10% in cyclomethicone, or its equivalent may be used for a soft gel) (stick products do not require any surfactant);

(f) 0-10 weight % (particularly 5-10 %) of an antiperspirant active or an effective amount of a deodorizing agent which is not an antiperspirant active;

(g) 0-20 weight % (particularly 5-10%) of a nonvolatile silicone having a flash point greater than 100 degrees C (for example, a dimethicone); and

(h) 0-20 weight % (particularly 2-12 %) of an emollient (for example, a member selected from the group consisting of C12-15 alkyl benzoate, PPG-3-myristyl ether, and polyisobutene 250).

With regard to the amount of volatile silicone used in the invention, 10-40 weight % is used for stick products; and 10-88 weight % is used for soft gels (which are typically emulsions).

Optionally, one or more other ingredients can be used such as fragrance, coloring agents, antibacterial agents, masking agents, or fillers (for example, talc).

For the antiperspirant active used in the active phase various antiperspirant active materials that can be utilized according to the present invention provided that they are soluble at a suitable concentration in the water and/or glycol component (also called the active phase). These include conventional aluminum and aluminum/zirconium salts, as well as aluminum/zirconium salts complexed with a neutral amino acid such as glycine ("gly"), as known in the art. See each of European Patent Application Number 512,770 A1 and PCT case WO 92/19221, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, for disclosure of antiperspirant active materials. The antiperspirant active materials disclosed therein, including the acidic antiperspirant materials, can be incorporated in the compositions of the present invention if they are soluble in the active phase. Suitable materials include (but are not limited to) aluminum chlorohydroxide, aluminum chloride, aluminum sesquichlorohydroxide, zirconyl hydroxychloride, and aluminum chlorohydroxypropylene glycol complex. These include, by way of example (and not of a limiting nature), aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum chloride, aluminum sesquichlorohydrate, zirconyl hydroxychloride, aluminum-zirconium glycine complex (for example, aluminum zirconium trichlorohydrate gly, aluminum zirconium pentachlorohydrate gly, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrate gly and aluminum zirconium octochlorohydrate gly), aluminum chlorohydrate PEG, aluminum chlorohydrate PEG, aluminum dichlorohydrate PEG, aluminum dichlorohydrate PEG, aluminum zirconium trichlorohydrate gly propylene glycol complex, aluminum zirconium trichlorohydrate gly propylene glycol complex, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrate gly propylene

glycol complex, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrate gly dipropylene glycol complex, and mixtures of any of the foregoing. The aluminum-containing materials can be commonly referred to as antiperspirant active aluminum salts. Generally, the foregoing metal antiperspirant active materials are antiperspirant active metal salts. In the embodiments which are antiperspirant compositions according to the present invention, such compositions need not include aluminum-containing metal salts, and can include other antiperspirant active materials, including other antiperspirant active metal salts. Generally, Category I active antiperspirant ingredients listed in the Food and Drug Administration's Monograph on antiperspirant drugs for over-the-counter human use can be used. In addition, any new drug, not listed in the Monograph, such as tin or titanium analogues of the aluminum salts listed above, aluminum nitrate hydrate and its combination with zirconyl hydroxychlorides and nitrates, or aluminum-stannous chlorohydrates, can be incorporated as an antiperspirant active ingredient in antiperspirant compositions according to the present invention. Preferred antiperspirant actives that can be incorporated in the compositions of the present invention include the enhanced efficacy aluminum salts and the enhanced efficacy zirconium/aluminum salt-glycine materials, having enhanced efficacy due to improved molecular distribution, known in the art and discussed, for example, in PCT No. WO92/19221, the contents of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety herein.

Antiperspirant actives can be incorporated into compositions according to the present invention in amounts in the range of 0 - 10% (on an anhydrous solids basis), preferably 5 - 10%, by weight, of the total weight of the composition. The amount used will depend on the formulation of the composition. For example, at amounts in the lower end of the broader range (for example, 0.1 - 5%), the antiperspirant active material will not substantially reduce the flow of perspiration, but will reduce malodor, for example, by acting as a deodorant material, for example, by acting as an antimicrobial or complexing with the malodorous components of human perspiration. Deodorant active materials can include lesser amounts of antiperspirant actives, such as in the range of 0.1-5%, as well as fragrances, and effective amounts of antimicrobial agents, for example, bacteriostatic quaternary ammonium compounds (such as cetyl trimethyl-ammonium bromide, and cetyl pyridinium chloride), 2, 4, 4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenylether (Triclosan), N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)urea

(Triclocarban), silver halides, octoxyglycerin (SENSIVA™ SC 50) and various zinc salts (for example, zinc ricinoleate) may also be included in formulations of the present invention. The bacteriostat can, illustratively, be included in the composition in an amount of 0.01-5.0% by weight, of the total weight of the composition. Triclosan or

5 Triclocarban can, illustratively, be included in an amount of from 0.05% to about 5.0% by weight, of the total weight of the composition.

Gelling agents include elastomers such as

(a) a dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer composition made by reacting (in the presence of a platinum catalyst) a polymethylhydrogensiloxane with an alpha,

10 omega-divinylpolydimethyl siloxane for which the dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer composition (1) is used at a concentration of 4-10% in cyclomethicone (particularly 4-7%, and, more particularly, 4-6.5%) (for example, where the cyclomethicone is a D4 or D5 cyclomethicone), (2) has a refractive index in the range of 1.392-1.402 at 25 degrees C, and (3) has a viscosity in the range of $0.013 - 1 \times 10^4$

15 Pascal seconds; for example, one particular elastomer of interest is KSG-15 silicone elastomer from Shin-Etsu Silicones of America (Akron, Ohio).

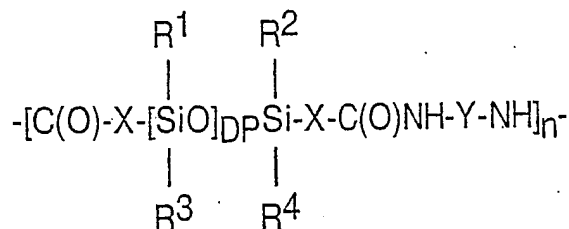
(b) a cyclomethicone (and) dimethicone crosspolymer made with an $\equiv\text{Si-H}$ containing polysiloxane and an alpha, omega-diene of formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_x\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, where $x=1-20$, to form a gel by crosslinking and addition of

20 $\equiv\text{Si-H}$ across double bonds in the alpha, omega diene, which crosspolymer has a viscosity in the range of 50,000-3,000,000 centipoise (particularly 100,000-1,000,000; more particularly 250,000-450,000 centipoise; and most particularly 350,000 centipoise), preferably with a nonvolatiles content of 8-18% (particularly 10-14% and most particularly 12-13%) in cyclomethicone (for example a D4 or D5

25 cyclomethicone), (an example of such a crosspolymer composition being DC-9040 from Dow Corning Corporation (Midland, MI) with other types of such crosspolymers (also called elastomers) being described in U.S. Patent 5,654,362, incorporated by reference herein as to the description of such polymers and methods of making such

30 products. Elastomers may be used for the soft gels and are not preferred for the stick

- Particular examples of suitable elastomers are SFE 167, a cetearyl dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer from GE Silicones (Waterford, N.Y.); SFE168, a cyclomethicone (and) dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer from GE Silicones; vinyl dimethicone crosspolymers such as those available from Shin Etsu Silicones of America (Akron, Ohio) under trade names KSG-15 (cyclomethicone (and) dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-16 (dimethicone (and) dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-17 (cyclomethicone (and) dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-18 (phenyl trimethicone (and) dimethicone/phenyl vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer); and KSG-20 (dimethicone copolyol crosspolymer; dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer from Dow Corning Corporation (Midland, MI) under trade name Dow Corning 9506 Cosmetic Powder, DC-9040 elastomer in cyclomethicone from Dow Corning; and a mixture of cyclomethicone and stearyl-vinyl/hydromethylsiloxane copolymer available from Grant Industries, Inc. (Elmwood Park, NJ) under the trade name Gransil SR-CYC.
- For gelling agents which are polyamides, one should include at least one siliconized polyamide of Formula IIIA:



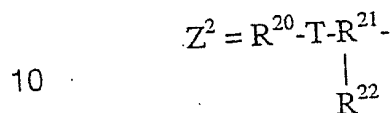
Formula IIIA

where:

- (1) DP is a number in the range of 10-40 (particularly 15-30);
- (2) n is a number selected from the group consisting of 1-500;
- (3) X is a linear or branched chain alkylene having 1-30 carbons;
- (4) Y is selected from the group consisting of linear and branched chain alkylenes having 1-40 carbons, wherein:
 - (A) the alkylene group may optionally and additionally contain in the alkylene portion at least one of the members of a group consisting of (i) 1-3 amide linkages; (ii) C5 or C6 cycloalkane (as a cycloalkylene linkage); and (iii) phenylene optionally

substituted by 1-3 members selected independently from the group consisting of C1-C3 alkyls; and

- (B) the alkylene group itself may optionally be substituted by at least one member selected from the group consisting of (i) hydroxy; (ii) C3-C8 cycloalkane; (iii) 1-3 members selected independently from the group consisting of C1-C3 alkyls; phenyl optionally substituted by 1-3 members selected independently from the group consisting of C1-C3 alkyls; (iv) C1 - C3 alkyl hydroxy; and (v) C1 - C6 alkyl amine; or $Y = Z^2$ where



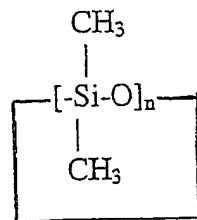
- wherein each of R^{20} , R^{21} and R^{22} are independently selected from the group consisting of linear and branched C1-C10 alkylenes; and T is selected from the group consisting of (i) a trivalent atom selected from N, P and Al; and (ii) -CR, where R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, a siloxane chain, and phenyl, wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by 1-3 members from the group consisting of methyl and ethyl, especially methyl and ethyl and most especially methyl; and
- (5) each of $R^1 - R^4$ is independently selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, a siloxane chain, and phenyl, wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by 1-3 members from the group consisting of methyl and ethyl (with more particular values for $R^1 - R^4$ being selected from methyl and ethyl and especially methyl);

wherein the polyamide of Formula IIIA has:

- (i) a silicone portion in the acid side of the polyamide;
- (ii) a degree of polymerization in the range of 10-40 (particularly 15-30);
- (iii) an average molecular weight of at least 50,000 daltons (particularly in the range of 80,000-150,000 daltons and, more particularly in the range of 90,000-120,000 daltons) with at least 95% of the polyamide having a molecular weight greater than 10,000 daltons; and
- (iv) a polydispersity of less than 20 (particularly less than 4).

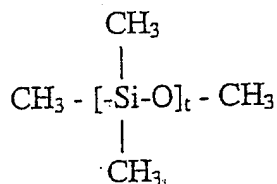
Volatile silicones and silicone surfactants are also used in the invention.

By volatile silicone material is meant a material that has a flash point of 100 degrees C or less at atmospheric pressure. Such volatile silicones include conventional cyclic and linear volatile silicones such as cyclomethicone (especially cyclopentasiloxane, also called "D5"), "hexamethyldisiloxane", and low viscosity dimethicone (for example, Dow Corning® 200 fluid having a viscosity of 0.5-5 centistokes). Illustratively, and not by way of limitation, the volatile silicones are one or more members selected from the group consisting of cyclic polydimethylsiloxanes such as those represented by Formula III-S:



Formula III-S

where n is an integer with a value of 3-7, particularly 5-6. For example, DC-245 fluid (or the DC-345 version) from Dow Corning Corporation (Midland, Michigan) is a type of cyclomethicone which can be used. These include a tetramer (or octylmethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and a pentamer (or decamethylcyclopentasiloxane). The volatile linear silicones can also be included in this group of volatile silicones and are one or more members selected from the group consisting of linear polydimethylsiloxanes such as those represented by Formula IV-S:



Formula IV-S

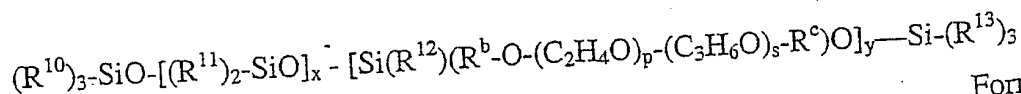
and t is selected to obtain a viscosity of 0.5-5 centistokes.

Examples of such volatile silicones include one or more members selected from the group consisting of D4, D5, and D6 cyclomethicones; and linear dimethicones having a viscosity in the range of 0.5-5 centistokes. Preferably the oil phase is a mixture of one or more of D4, D5 and D6 cyclomethicones.

Suitable silicone surfactants include silicone polyglucosides (for example, octyl dimethicone ethoxy glucoside) and silicone copolyols having an HLB value

(hydrophilic lipophilic balance) in the range of 3-13. A silicone copolyol (especially dimethicone copolyol) may be used in an amount of 0.05-5.0 weight % (actives basis), particularly 0.5-5.0% and, more particularly, 0.5-3.0 %.

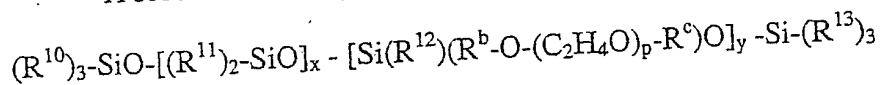
In general, silicone copolyols useful in the present invention include copolyols of the following Formulae I-S and II-S. Formula I materials may be represented by:



Formula I-S

wherein each of R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{13} may be the same or different and each is selected from the group consisting of C1-C6 alkyl; R^b is the radical $-C_mH_{2m-}$; R^c is a terminating radical which can be hydrogen, an alkyl group of one to six carbon atoms, an ester group such as acyl, or an aryl group such as phenyl; m has a value of two to eight; p and s have values such that the oxyalkylene segment $-(C_2H_4O)_p-(C_3H_6O)_s-$ has a molecular weight in the range of 200 to 5,000; the segment preferably having fifty to one hundred mole percent of oxyethylene units $-(C_2H_4O)_p-$ and one to fifty mole percent of oxypropylene units $-(C_3H_6O)_s-$; x has a value of 8 to 400; and y has a value of 2 to 40. Preferably each of R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{13} is a methyl group; R^c is H; m is preferably three or four whereby the group R^b is most preferably the radical $-(CH_2)_3-$; and the values of p and s are such as to provide a molecular weight of the oxyalkylene segment $-(C_2H_4O)_p-(C_3H_6O)_s-$ of between about 1,000 to 3,000. Most preferably p and s should each have a value of about 18 to 28.

A second siloxane polyether (copolyol) has the Formula II-S:



Formula II-S

wherein p has a value of 6 to 16; x has a value of 6 to 100; and y has a value of 1 to 20 and the other moieties have the same definition as defined in Formula I-S.

It should be understood that in both Formulas I and II shown above, that the siloxane-oxyalkylene copolymers of the present invention may, in alternate embodiments, take the form of endblocked polyethers in which the linking group R^b , the oxyalkylene segments, and the terminating radical R^c occupy positions bonded to the ends of the siloxane chain, rather than being bonded to a silicon atom in the siloxane chain. Thus, one or more of the R^{10} , R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{13} substituents which are

attached to the two terminal silicon atoms at the end of the siloxane chain can be substituted with the segment $-R^b-O-(C_2H_4O)_p-(C_3H_6O)_s-R^c$ or with the segment $-R^b-O-(C_2H_4O)_p-R^c$. In some instances, it may be desirable to provide the segment $-R^b-O-(C_2H_4O)_p-(C_3H_6O)_s-R^c$ or the segment $-R^b-O-(C_2H_4O)_p-R^c$ at locations which are in the siloxane chain as well as at locations at one or both of the siloxane chain ends.

Particular examples of suitable dimethicone copolyols are available either commercially or experimentally from a variety of suppliers including Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, MI; General Electric Company, Waterford, NY; Witco Corp., Greenwich, CT; and Goldschmidt Chemical Corporation, Hopewell, VA. Examples of specific products include DOW CORNING® 5225C from Dow Corning which is a 10% dimethicone copolyol in cyclomethicone; DOW CORNING® 2-5185C which is a 45-49% dimethicone copolyol in cyclomethicone; SILWET L-7622 from Witco; ABIL EM97 from Goldschmidt which is a 85% dimethicone copolyol in D5 cyclomethicone; and various dimethicone copolyols available either commercially or in the literature.

It should also be noted that various concentrations of the dimethicone copolyols in cyclomethicone can be used. While a concentration of 10% in cyclomethicone is frequently seen commercially, other concentrations can be made by stripping off the cyclomethicone or adding additional cyclomethicone. The higher concentration materials such as DOW CORNING® 2-5185 material is of particular interest.

In one particular embodiment 0.5-50 weight % (particularly 10-30 %) of a 10 % silicone copolyol such as dimethicone copolyol in cyclomethicone mixture may be used, wherein the amount of mixture added is selected so that the level of silicone copolyol in the cosmetic composition is in the range of 0.05-5.0% (particularly 0.1-3.0%).

Non-volatile silicones having a flash point greater than 100 degrees C may also be used in the formulations of this invention. Such nonvolatile silicones are those which are not under the definition of volatile silicones and include linear organo-substituted polysiloxanes which are polymers of silicon/oxygen with a general structure:

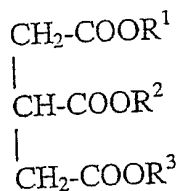
(1) $(R^{10})_3SiO(Si(R^{11})_2O)_xSi(R^{12})_3$ where R^{10} , R^{11} and R^{12} can be the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of phenyl and C1-C60 alkyl; or

(2) $\text{HO}(\text{R}^{14})_2\text{SiO}(\text{Si}(\text{R}^{15})_2\text{O})_x\text{Si}(\text{R}^{16})_2\text{OH}$, where R^{14} , R^{15} and R^{16} can be the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of phenyl and C1-C60 alkyl.

Specific examples include dimethicone, dimethiconol behenate, C_{30-45} alkyl methicone, stearoxytrimethylsilane, phenyl trimethicone and stearyl dimethicone.

Emollients are a known class of materials in this art, imparting a soothing effect to the skin. These are ingredients which help to maintain the soft, smooth, and pliable appearance of the skin. Emollients are also known to reduce whitening on the skin and/or improve aesthetics. Examples of chemical classes from which suitable emollients can be found include:

(a) fats and oils which are the glyceryl esters of fatty acids, or triglycerides, normally found in animal and plant tissues, including those which have been hydrogenated to reduce or eliminate unsaturation. Also included are synthetically prepared esters of glycerin and fatty acids. Isolated and purified fatty acids can be esterified with glycerin to yield mono-, di-, and triglycerides. These are relatively pure fats which differ only slightly from the fats and oils found in nature. The general structure may be represented by Formula III:



Formula III

wherein each of R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 may be the same or different and each have a carbon chain length (saturated or unsaturated) of 7 to 25. Specific examples include peanut oil, sesame oil, avocado oil, coconut, cocoa butter, almond oil, safflower oil, corn oil, cotton seed oil, castor oil, hydrogenated castor oil, olive oil, jojoba oil, cod liver oil, palm oil, soybean oil, wheat germ oil, linseed oil, and sunflower seed oil;

(b) hydrocarbons which are a group of compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen. These are derived from petrochemicals. Their structures can vary widely and include aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic compounds which have 7-40 carbon atoms. Specific examples include paraffin, petrolatum, hydrogenated polyisobutene, and mineral oil;

(c) esters which chemically are the covalent compounds formed between acids and alcohols. Esters can be formed from almost all acids (carboxylic and inorganic) and any alcohol. Esters here are derived from carboxylic acids and an alcohol. The general structure would be R^4CO-OR^5 . The total number of carbons in R^4 and R^5 combined is in the range of 7-40, and the R groups can be saturated or unsaturated, straight chained or branched or can include an aromatic structure. Specific examples include isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl stearate, isopropyl isostearate, butyl stearate, octyl stearate, hexyl laurate, cetyl stearate, diisopropyl adipate, isodecyl oleate, diisopropyl sebacate, isostearyl lactate, C_{12-15} alkyl benzoates, myreth-3 myristate, dioctyl malate, neopentyl glycol diheptanoate, neopentyl glycol dioctanoate, dipropylene glycol dibenzoate, C_{12-15} alcohols lactate, isohexyl decanoate, isohexyl caprate, diethylene glycol dioctanoate, octyl isononanoate, isodecyl octanoate, diethylene glycol diisononanoate, isononyl isononanoate, isostearyl isostearate, behenyl behenate, C_{12-15} alkyl fumarate, laureth-2 benzoate, propylene glycol isoceteth-3 acetate, propylene glycol ceteth-3 acetate, octyldodecyl myristate, cetyl ricinoleate, myristyl myristate (with a particular ester of interest being C_{12-15} alkyl benzoate);

(d) saturated and unsaturated fatty acids which are the carboxylic acids obtained by hydrolysis of animal or vegetable fats and oils. These have general structure R^6COOH with the R^6 group having 7-30 carbons and R^6 can be straight chain or branched. Specific examples include lauric, myristic, palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic and behenic acid;

(e) saturated and unsaturated fatty alcohols (including guerbet alcohols) with general structure R^7COH where R^7 can be straight chain or branched and have 7 to 30 carbons. Specific examples include lauryl, myristyl, cetyl, isocetyl, stearyl, isostearyl, oleyl, ricinoleyl and erucyl alcohol;

(f) lanolin and its derivatives which are a complex esterified mixture of high molecular weight esters of (hydroxylated) fatty acids with aliphatic and alicyclic alcohols and sterols. General structures would include $R^8CH_2-(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where R^8 represents the fatty groups derived from lanolin and $n=5$ to 75 or $R^9CO-(OCH_2CH_2)_nOH$ where R^9CO- represents the fatty acids derived from lanolin and $n=5$ to 100. Specific examples include lanolin, lanolin oil, lanolin wax, lanolin

alcohols, lanolin fatty acids, isopropyl lanolate, ethoxylated lanolin and acetylated lanolin alcohols;

(g) alkoxylated alcohols wherein the alcohol portion is selected from aliphatic alcohols having 2-18 and more particularly 4-18 carbons, and the alkylene portion is selected from the group consisting of ethylene oxide, and propylene oxide having a number of alkylene oxide units from 2-53 and, more particularly, from 2-15. Examples include cetyl glyceryl ether, isostearyl glyceryl ether, isostearyl glyceryl pentaerythrityl ether, laureth-5 butyl ether, oleyl glyceryl ether, PEG-4 ditallow ether, polyglyceryl-3 cetyl ether, polyglyceryl-4 lauryl ether, PPG-9 diglyceryl ether, and propylene glycol myristyl ether. More specific examples include PPG-14 butyl ether, PPG-53 butyl ether, laureth-5 butyl ether, and PEG-4 ditallow ether;

(h) ethers selected from the group consisting of dicapryl ether, dicetyl ether, dimethyl ether, distearyl ether, ethyl ether, isopropyl hydroxycetyl ether, methyl hexyl ether, and polyvinyl methyl ether;

(i) adipic acid blends selected from the group consisting of trimethyl pentanediol/adipic acid copolymer (LEXOREZ TL8 from Inolex, Philadelphia, PA), trimethyl pentanediol/adipic acid/isononanoic acid copolymer (LEXOREZ TC8), and adipic acid/diethylene glycol/glycerin crosspolymer (LEXOREZ 100); and

(j) mixtures and blends of two or more of the foregoing.

One particular group of emollients includes C12-15 alkyl benzoate (FINSOLV TN from Finetex Inc., Elmwood Park, NJ), medium volatility dimethicone (especially 10-350 centistoke material and more especially 10-200 centistoke material), isopropyl myristate; and neopentyl glycol diheptanoate.

Particular examples of suitable emollients include members of the group consisting of Octyloxyglycerin (SENSIVA SC50 from Schülke Mayr, Nordstedt, Germany) (which can be used as an emollient as well as an antibacterial); ethoxylated alcohols such as steareth-2, nonoxynol-2, PPG-4-Ceteth-1; ethoxylated carboxylic acids such as PEG-4 dilaurate, PEG-2 oleate; glyceryl esters such as PEG-2 castor oil, polyglyceryl-3 oleate, glyceryl stearate; sorbitan derivatives such as sorbitan oleate; PPG-3 myristyl ether (such as WITCONOL APM from Goldschmidt); neopentyl glycol diheptanoate; PEG-8 laurate; isocetyl stearate; isostearyl isostearate; isostearyl

palmitate; isostearyl alcohol; PPG-5-ceteth-20; PPG-10-cetyl ether; triethyl hexanoin; ethyl hexyl isostearate, glyceryl oleate, and isopropyl isostearate.

5 The emollient or emollient mixture or blend thereof incorporated in compositions according to the present invention can, illustratively, be included in amounts of 1-15%, and particularly 3 - 12 % by weight of the total weight of the composition.

10 While the compositions of this invention may contain both water and a water-lock polymer of the type described above, a minimum amount of water is required, such as at least 0.05 weight %. If a clear product is required the ratio of water to water-lock polymer should be in the range of 5:1 or greater.

The compositions of this invention include gelled sticks and soft gels. The compositions of the invention may range in clarity all the way from clear to opaque to white, but are preferably clear.

For stick products, the following general amounts of ingredients may be used:

15 Formulation A

- (a) 1-20 weight % (particularly 5-10%) superabsorbent polymer as described above;
- (b) 10-20 weight % of a gellant which is a siliconized polyamide of Formula IIIA;
- (c) 15-35 weight % of a member selected from the group consisting of a cyclomethicone (for example, one or more of D4, D5 or D6) and dimethicones having a viscosity in the range of 0.5-1000 centistokes;
- 20 (d) 5-20 weight % of a water insoluble emollient selected from the group consisting of polyisobutene and C12-15 alkyl benzoates (such as FINSOLV TN) and PPG-3 myristyl ether;
- (e) 0-5 weight % (particularly 1-3%) fragrance;
- 25 (f) 15-30 weight % water.

For soft gel products, the following general amounts of ingredients may be used:

Formulation B

- (a) 0.5-10 weight % superabsorbent polymer of the type described above;
- (b) 10-85 weight % water and a member selected from the group consisting of a water
- 30 soluble organic solvent (for example, ethanol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, glycerol formal), provided a minimum of 2.5 weight % water is included;

- (c) 0-5 weight % (particularly 1-3%) fragrance;
- (d) 10-80 weight % of a volatile silicone selected from the group consisting of a member selected from the group consisting of a cyclomethicone (for example, one or more of D4, D5 or D6) and dimethicones having a flash point of 100 degrees C or less;
- 5 (e) 0-10% weight % water insoluble emollient selected from the group consisting of polyisobutene and C12-15 alkyl benzoates (such as FINSOLV TN) and PPG-3 myristyl ether;
- (f) 1-10 weight % surfactants (particularly 1-5%) (for example, silicone copolyols (for example, selected from the group consisting of DC-5185C (48% in cyclomethicone)
- 10 from Dow Corning);
- (g) 0-5 weight % of a siliconized polyamide of Formula IIIA or a silicone elastomer.

EXAMPLES

The following Examples are offered as illustrative of the invention and are not

15 to be construed as limitations thereon. In the Examples and elsewhere in the description of the invention, chemical symbols and terminology have their usual and customary meanings. In the Examples as elsewhere in this application values for n, m, etc. in formulas, molecular weights and degree of ethoxylation or propoxylation are averages. Temperatures are in degrees C unless otherwise indicated. The amounts of

20 the components are in weight percents based on the standard described; if no other standard is described then the total weight of the composition is to be inferred. Various names of chemical components include those listed in the CTFA International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary (Cosmetics, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc., 7th ed. 1997).

25 Examples 1-3 - Stick Products

A stick product of about 400 grams may be made using the ingredients listed in Table A. All of the ingredients for the oil phase except for the cyclomethicone (this includes dimethicone, PPG-3 myristyl ether, polyisobutene, polyamide, and C12-15 alkyl benzoate) are combined with mixing and heated to a temperature of about 110

30 degrees C. The mixture is then maintained at a temperature of about 110 degrees for about 10 minutes or until the polyamide is completely dissolved. The cyclomethicone is heated separately to a temperature of about 70 degrees C, and then separately added

to the oil phase at a temperature of about 70-75 degrees C. The ingredients for the water phase (water and superabsorbent) are mixed in a separate beaker and heated to about 70 degrees C. The water phase is added to the oil phase slowly while maintaining the temperature of the complete mixture at about 80-85 degrees C. The combined mixture is then stirred at 500 rpm for about 3-4 minutes using an overhead mixer such as a Lightnin Mixer Model L1003 while maintaining the temperature between 80-85 degrees C. The fragrance is added when the mixture has cooled to about 65 degrees C. When the temperature is further cooled to about 62 degrees C., the product is poured into suitable containers such as ovoid shaped plastic containers approximately 3 cm (width at widest part of oval) X 6 cm (length of base) X 10 cm (height). The product is then cooled to ambient temperature.

TABLE A

Ingredients (weight %)	Ex.1	Ex.2	Ex.3
Water Lock Superabsorbent, C200	10	7	5
Dimethicone (10 cst)	5	7	2
C12-15 alkyl benzoate	7.5	5	5
Cyclomethicone 245	38.5	30	37
Fragrance	1	1	1
PPG-3 myristyl ether	5	10	5
Water	20	30	25
Polyisobutene 250	5	0	5
Silicone polyamide (DP=15)	8	10	15
Total	100	100	100

15

Examples 4-7 Gel Products

Gel products of about 300 grams each may be made by using the ingredients listed in Table B. The silicone copolyol (DC-2-5185C from Dow Corning), the PPG-3 myristyl ether, and the extra cyclomethicone are added to a first beaker. The mixture is stirred at about 500 rpm and heated to about 70 degrees. After the mixture is visually homogeneous, the superabsorbent polymer is added with stirring, followed by the silicone polyamide (if used) with stirring. The mixture is heated to about 90 degrees C and kept at that temperature for about 10 minutes or until the polyamide is completely dissolved. The temperature of the mixture is then reduced to about 75 degrees C. The required amount of water is added to a second beaker and heated to about 75 degrees C. The water and ethanol are then added to the first beaker with continuous stirring and

25

maintaining the temperature at about 75 degrees C. After the addition is completed the heater is turned off but the stirring is continued. Fragrance is added at the point where the temperature is down to about 65 degrees C. The material is then poured into suitable containers and cooled to room temperature.

5

Example 8 - Gel Product

A gel product (100 grams) may be made using the types and amounts of ingredients listed in TABLE B. The silicone copolyol (DC 2-5185C from Dow Corning) and the other organic ingredients as well as the fragrance are combined in a 250 ml beaker and stirred at 500 rpm with an overhead mixer such as a Lightnin Mixer Model L1003. The water lock superabsorbent polymer is then added to the mixture during the mixing. After the polymer becomes visually uniformly dispersed, water is added slowly to the beaker while the stirrer is kept at 500 rpm. Stirring is continued for another 20 minutes. The product is then poured into suitable containers.

15

TABLE B

Ingredients (weight %)	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Ex. 6	Ex. 7	Ex. 8
Water Lock Superabsorbent polymer, C200	4	3.5	8	0.5	6
Water	57	54.5	42	3	54
Ethanol	16	11	0	5	--
Glycerol formal	--	17	--	4.5	--
Silicone polyamide (DP=30)	1	2	3	1	--
Cyclomethicone (DC245)	20	10	38	80	29
Silicone copolyol (DC 2-5185C)	1.0	1	2	5	5
Fragrance	1	1	1	1	1
PPG-3 myristyl ether	--	--	6	--	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Examples 9-11 - Gel Product With Elastomer

A gel product (100 grams) may be made as in Example 8 using the types and amounts of ingredients listed in TABLE C. For these Examples, elastomer is used instead of the polyamide as the gelling agent.

25

TABLE C

Ingredients (weight %)	Ex. 9	Ex. 10	Ex. 11
Water Lock Superabsorbent polymer, C200	5	6	7.5
Water	54	54	42.5
Silicone elastomer (Dow Corning DC9040)	5	10	12.5
Cyclomethicone (DC245)	24	19	23.75
Silicone copolyol (DC 2-5185C)	5	5	6.25
Fragrance	1	1	1
PPG-3 myristyl ether	5	5	6.25
Total	100	100	100

Claims.

What is claimed is:

5

1. A gelled stick or soft gel composition for reducing underarm wetness comprising:

10

(a) 0.01-20 weight % selected from the group consisting of starch graft homopolymers and copolymers of poly(2-propenamide-co-2-propenoic acid) sodium salt;

(b) 10-88 weight % of a volatile silicone;

(c) a gelling agent selected from (i) a group consisting of 5-20 weight % siliconized polyamide if a gelled stick is formed; and (ii) 0-5 weight % of a siliconized polyamide and 0-5% of a silicone elastomer if a soft gel is formed;

15

(d) 0.05-85 weight % of water or a water soluble organic solvent;

(e) for products which are not sticks, 0.05-5 weight % of a surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance in the range of 3-13;

(f) 0-10 weight % of an antiperspirant active or an effective amount of a deodorizing agent which is not an antiperspirant active;

20

(g) 0-20 weight % of a nonvolatile silicone; and

(h) 0-20 weight % of an emollient.

2. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 comprising 10-40 weight % of the volatile silicone and which is a stick product.

25

3. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 comprising 10-88 weight % of the volatile silicone and which is a soft gel product.

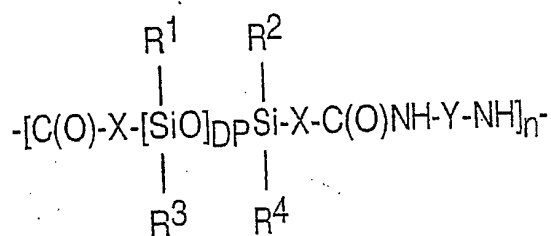
30

4. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 comprising 0.1-10 weight % of the water lock superabsorbent polymer.

5. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 comprising 0.5-5 weight % of the water lock superabsorbent polymer.

6. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the volatile silicone comprises comprising a member selected from the group consisting of a cyclomethicone and dimethicones having a flash point not exceeding 100 degrees C.
- 5 7. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the gelling agent is a siliconized polyamide.
8. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the water soluble organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, glycerol formal, propylene glycol, 10 dipropylene glycol, and polyethylene glycol.
9. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 comprising:
- (a) 0.01-20 weight % of a water lock superabsorbent polymer selected from the group consisting of starch graft homopolymers and copolymers of poly(2-propenamide- 15 co-2-propenoic acid) sodium salt;
- (b) 10-88 weight % of a volatile silicone selected from the group consisting of a D4-D6 cyclomethicones;
- (c) a gelling agent selected from (i) 5-20 weight % siliconized polyamide if a gelled stick is formed; and (ii) 0-5 weight % of a siliconized polyamide and 0-5% of a 20 silicone elastomer if a soft gel is formed;
- (d) 0.05-85 weight % of water or a water soluble organic solvent, provided water is present in an amount of at least 0.05 weight %;
- (e) 0.05-5 weight % of a surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance in the range of 3-13 for products which are not sticks and 0 % surfactant for products that are 25 sticks;
- (f) 0-10 weight % of an antiperspirant active or an effective amount of a deodorizing agent which is not an antiperspirant active;
- (g) 0-20 weight % of a nonvolatile silicone; and
- (h) 0-20 weight % of an emollient;
- 30

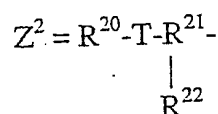
wherein the siliconized polyamide is of Formula IIIA:



Formula IIIA

where:

- 5 (1) DP is a number in the range of 10-40;
- (2) n is a number selected from the group consisting of 1-500;
- (3) X is a linear or branched chain alkylene having 1-30 carbons;
- (4) Y is selected from the group consisting of linear and branched chain alkylenes
- 10 having 1-40 carbons, wherein:
 - (A) the alkylene group may optionally and additionally contain in the alkylene
 - portion at least one of the members of a group consisting of (i) 1-3 amide linkages; (ii)
 - C5 or C6 cycloalkane (as a cycloalkylene linkage); and (iii) phenylene optionally
 - substituted by 1-3 members selected independently from the group consisting of C1-C3
 - 15 alkyls; and
 - (B) the alkylene group itself may optionally be substituted by at least one
 - member selected from the group consisting of (i) hydroxy; (ii) C3-C8 cycloalkane; (iii)
 - 1-3 members selected independently from the group consisting of C1-C3 alkyls; phenyl
 - optionally substituted by 1-3 members selected independently from the group consisting
 - of C1-C3 alkyls; (iv) C1 - C3 alkyl hydroxy; and (v) C1 - C6 alkyl amine; or $\text{Y} = \text{Z}^2$
 - 20 where



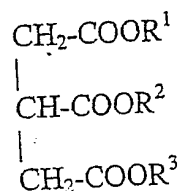
- 25 wherein each of R^{20} , R^{21} and R^{22} are independently selected from the group consisting
- of linear and branched C1-C10 alkylenes; and T is selected from the group consisting of
- (i) a trivalent atom selected from N, P and Al; and (ii) -CR, where R is selected from
- the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, a siloxane chain, and
- phenyl, wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by 1-3 members from the
- 30 group consisting of methyl and ethyl; and

(5) each of $R^1 - R^4$ is independently selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, a siloxane chain, and phenyl, wherein the phenyl may optionally be substituted by 1-3 members from the group consisting of methyl and ethyl; wherein the polyamide of Formula IIIA has:

- 5 (i) a silicone portion in the acid side of the polyamide;
 (ii) a degree of polymerization in the range of 10-40;
 (iii) an average molecular weight of at least 50,000 daltons with at least 95% of the polyamide having a molecular weight greater than 10,000 daltons; and
10 (iv) a polydispersity of less than 20.
10. A composition according to Claim 1 comprising 0 % antiperspirant active.
11. A composition according to Claim 1 comprising 5-10 weight % antiperspirant
15 active.
12. A composition according to Claim 1 comprising an effective amount of a deodorizing agent which is not an antiperspirant active.
- 20 13. A composition according to Claim 1 comprising one or both of D5 and D6 cyclomethicones as the volatile silicone.
14. A composition according to Claim 1 comprising a silicone elastomer as the gelling agent.
- 25 15. A composition as claimed in Claim 9 wherein the polyamide of Formula IIIA has:
- (i) a silicone portion in the acid side of the polyamide;
 (ii) a degree of polymerization in the range of 15-30;
30 (iii) an average molecular weight in the range of 80,000-150,000 daltons; and
 (iv) a polydispersity of less than less than 4.

16. A composition according to Claim 1 comprising an emollient selected from the group consisting of

(a) fats and oils which are the saturated or unsaturated glyceryl esters of fatty acids, or triglycerides of Formula III:



Formula III

wherein each of R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 may be the same or different and each have a carbon chain length, saturated or unsaturated, of 7 to 25;

(b) hydrocarbons containing only carbon and hydrogen and selected from aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic compounds which have 7-40 carbon atoms;

(c) esters of formula $R^4\text{CO-OR}^5$ wherein the total number of carbons in R^4 and R^5 combined is in the range of 7-40, and R^4 and R^5 can be saturated or unsaturated, straight chained or branched or can include an aromatic structure;

(d) saturated and unsaturated fatty acids of formula $R^6\text{COOH}$ wherein R^6 is an alkyl group having 7-30 carbons and can be straight chain or branched;

(e) saturated and unsaturated fatty alcohols of formula $R^7\text{COH}$ wherein R^7 can be straight chain or branched and has 7 to 30 carbons;

(f) lanolin and its derivatives of formula $R^8\text{CH}_2\text{-(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$ where R^8 is a fatty group derived from lanolin and $n=5$ to 75 or formula $R^9\text{CO-(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$ where $R^9\text{CO-}$ is a fatty acid group derived from lanolin and $n=5$ to 100;

(g) alkoxylated alcohols wherein the alcohol portion is selected from aliphatic alcohols having 2-18 carbons, and the alkylene portion has a number of alkylene oxide units from 2-53 and is selected from the group consisting of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide;

(h) ethers selected from the group consisting of dicapryl ether, dicetyl ether, dimethyl ether, distearyl ether, ethyl ether, isopropyl hydroxycetyl ether, methyl hexyl ether, and polyvinyl methyl ether;

(i) adipic acid blends selected from the group consisting of trimethyl pentanediol/adipic acid copolymer, trimethyl pentanediol/adipic acid/isononanoic acid copolymer, and adipic acid/diethylene glycol/glycerin crosspolymer; and

(j) mixtures and blends of two or more of the foregoing.

5

17. A composition according to Claim 1 comprising an emollient selected from the group consisting of C12-15 alkyl benzoate, PPG-3-myristyl ether, and polyisobutene 250.

10 18. A composition made by combining the ingredients listed in Claim 1.

19. A composition made by combining the ingredients listed in Claim 9.

15 20. A composition as claimed in any one of Claims 1, 2, or 4-13 wherein the composition is clear.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/US 02/31370

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K7/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5 997 850 A (X. TANG ET AL.) 7 December 1999 (1999-12-07) column 7, line 50 -column 9, line 15; claims; table 6	1-20
Y	WO 99 06473 A (COLGATE PALMOLIVE ET AL.) 11 February 1999 (1999-02-11) page 38, line 6 -page 44, line 13; claims 32-44	1-20
Y	WO 01 66078 A (BLOCK DRUG ET AL.) 13 September 2001 (2001-09-13) page 3, line 26 -page 4, line 26 page 8, line 10 - line 13; claims 10-12	1-20
Y	US 5 605 681 A (A. TRANDAI ET AL.) 25 February 1997 (1997-02-25) column 9, line 66 - line 67; claims	1-20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 January 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

31/01/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Boeker, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 02/31370

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5997850	A	07-12-1999	AU 745523 B2	21-03-2002
			AU 1363899 A	17-05-1999
			BG 104477 A	29-12-2000
			BR 9813320 A	22-08-2000
			CA 2307667 A1	06-05-1999
			CN 1283101 T	07-02-2001
			EP 1027031 A2	16-08-2000
			HU 0004157 A2	28-04-2001
			JP 2001520980 T	06-11-2001
			NO 20002232 A	27-06-2000
			NZ 504295 A	26-11-2002
			PL 340769 A1	26-02-2001
			WO 9921528 A2	06-05-1999
			US 6066314 A	23-05-2000
WO 9906473	A	11-02-1999	US 6051216 A	18-04-2000
			AU 730357 B2	08-03-2001
			AU 8673698 A	22-02-1999
			BR 9811064 A	19-09-2000
			CN 1268151 T	27-09-2000
			EP 1000112 A1	17-05-2000
			HU 0002543 A2	28-12-2000
			JP 2001512164 T	21-08-2001
			NO 20000492 A	28-03-2000
			NZ 502604 A	01-02-2002
			PL 338438 A1	06-11-2000
			TR 200000438 T2	21-12-2000
			WO 9906473 A1	11-02-1999
			US 6353076 B1	05-03-2002
			ZA 9806823 A	31-01-2000
WO 0166078	A	13-09-2001	AU 7805800 A	17-09-2001
			WO 0166078 A1	13-09-2001
US 5605681	A	25-02-1997	NONE	

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)